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written on the Philippines and all who read it will know what our government has tried to accomplish, what has really been attained, and what appears to the author to be the present needs of the situation.

AUSTRALASIA AND POLYNESIA

The Climate and Weather of Australia. By H. A. Hunt, G. Taylor and E. T. Quayle. 93 pp. Maps, index. Commonwealth Bur. of Meteorol., Melbourne, 1913. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$.

Australia is climatically one of the most interesting land areas of the world, on account of its compactness, its position in relation to the different wind belts, the contrasts between its interior and coasts, and the excellence of the meteorological work which is being done there. This new volume, the first "in the nature of a text-book which has been published on Australian Meteorology," is one of the most satisfactory discussions on climate and weather which we have seen for any region. It is not only remarkably complete, but it is interesting. A great deal of emphasis is rightly laid upon the weather element, and that, when adequately carried out, ensures the success of a climatological discussion. Not only are the mean climate conditions carefully charted and explained, but the characteristic weather conditions which make up the climate are clearly and fully presented. One-third of the figures are devoted to weather types—none too large a proportion if a valid and accurate picture of the climate is to be given.

We note with satisfaction the admirably clear, colored maps showing the regions of maximum monthly rainfall; the relation of contour to rainfall; the climatological regions with type stations—an excellent idea which might well be followed in all discussions of the climates of any considerable area,—and the weather type maps just referred to.

Would that we had many similarly clear-cut, systematic, complete and interesting discussions of the climates of other regions. If we had, climatology would receive more attention on the part of many who now, we fear, turn away discouraged from the massive and "dry" volumes of carefully tabulated and summarized climatic data which, somehow or other, fail to give the seeker for a vivid climatic picture what he really wants.

R. DEC. WARD.

The Coming Hawaii. By J. K. Goodrich. The World To-Day Series. x and 329 pp. Ills., index. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, 1914. \$1.50. $7\frac{1}{2} \times 5$.

Professor Goodrich's book is wholly commendable as containing so much of the story of the past and present of Hawaii as to give its readers all that is really necessary for intelligent apprehension of the archipelago, its history, people, resources, progress and prospects. Its concluding chapter, only eight pages of text, gives the book its title, but the preceding chapters lead naturally to the deductions as to the prospects ahead. The author says that very much of what the coming Hawaii is to be depends upon success in agricultural development, that agriculture is capable of large expansion and that the population should be increased by immigrants of the farming and stock-raising classes from the United States. No pecuniary aid is given to intending immigrants, but the government is encouraging them in all other ways, and two communities of white settlers, partly from the United States, have already been formed. There are several hundred thousand acres of good land now open to settlement. The author regards the future of the territory as bright with promise. A bibliography of 124 titles is included.

Die Deutschen Marianen, Ihre Natur und Geschichte. Von S. von Prowazek. iv and 125 pp. Ills. J. A. Barth, Leipzig, 1913. Mk. 4. 9×6 .

Within the most modest pamphlet semblance this little volume affords a most valuable supplement to Safford's two works upon our American possession in the Mariannes, the island of Guam. Although the fifteen islands of

the archipelago lie in close succession they fall into four groups: Urakas, Maug, Assongsong, and a channel; Agrigan, Pagan, Alamagan, Guguan, Sarigan, Anatahan, and a channel; Saipan, Tinian, and a channel; Rota and Guam or Guahan. The three channels are not great waterways, yet they have served to establish distinct zoogeographic and phytogeographic provinces which render such a book as Safford's "Useful Plants of Guam" not quite applicable, sometimes containing too much for the northern groups, at others falling short. This little monograph corrects Safford in each particular and should serve as a supplement to his work. A chapter on the form of the land masses of these islands, the formative elements at present active upon them, particularly the discussion of the Marianne extrusion in relation to the continental mass of Asia will prove peculiarly attractive to physical geographers, and all the more since the geognostic problems of the mid-Pacific are yet far from satisfactory settlement.

EUROPE

Days in Attica. By Mrs. R. C. Bosanquet. xiv and 348 pp. Plans, ills., index. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1914. \$2. 9 x 6.

The book will be interesting to the student fond of his Greek classics and the legends and myths which they enshrine. He will find his Homer, his Æschylus, his Aristophanes, his Thucydides, his Herodotus and his Plutarch quoted in good English where they treat myth, or mystic rite, or temple, or landscape. In the running account of Attic history, ancient, mediæval and modern, a woman's eye is discernible, with keen observance of detail, and a nice discrimination of the peculiarities of woman's costume, as found on statuette, or vase or urn. There are appreciative descriptions of the different museums of Athens, and their classical antiquities, of the architectural remains of the ancient city, and those of the subsequent Roman occupation, as well as of the Byzantine churches, and the Crusaders' and the Turkish structures. The chapter on the home life of Attica gives an entertaining account of family life in town and country, the relations of husband and wife in the Greek household, their marriage customs, and their manner of caring for their children. The description of a European housekeeper's experience with Greek servants, cooks, butlers, gardeners, housemaids, and horsemen is amusing. The Greek returned from the United States is met here and there and duly appreciated. The book closes with an account of trips to the environs of Athens and a day's tour to Corinth and Chalcis.

DAVID H. BUEL.

Camping in Crete. With notes upon the animal and plant life of the island. By Aubyn Trevor-Battye. Including a description of certain caves and their ancient deposits. By D. M. A. Bate. xxi and 308 pp. Map, ills., index. Witherby & Co., London, 1913. 10s. 6d. 9 x 6.

A series of tours about the island of Crete with the camp as a convenience in lieu of hotels. This island is well covered in the itinerary and a picture of the physiography and the people becomes thereby a fairly complete one. Canea, Candia and Sitia situated along the north shore, Mount Ida and the Nidha Plain in the interior and a few contacts with the southern shores are the landmarks of the route. The main part of the book is pleasant reading and will yield an intimate acquaintance with many details of Cretan physical geography, people and customs. The notes at the end of the book contain the more scientific account and here may be found very good accounts of the caves of the island, the flora, fauna, physical features, industries and people. Pictures and a good map aid the author in his story.

ROBERT M. BROWN.

Wandlungen der deutschen Volkswirtschaft im neunzehnten Jahrhundert. Von W. Wygodzinski. 201 pp. M. Du Mont-Schauberg, Köln, 1912. Mk. 1.80. 8 x 6.

The book contains a course of lectures given by the author at the University of Bonn but intended for a wider circle of readers. Its object is to